Nippon Times

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REICH FORCES POUR OVER MAGINOT LINE IN SOUTHERLY PUSH

Rundstedt's Sudden Tactical Shift Balks Enemy Operations To Pinch German Salient

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—German troops in northern Alsace continued to enlarge the gap slashed into the Maginot Line and advanced further southward while in the Ardennes, Marshal von Rundstedt carried out a countermeasure against increased enemy pressure against both the northern and southern flanks of the German salient whereby the westernmost tip of the German wedge extending across the Ourthe was drawn back and St. Hubert was evacuated.

Von Rundstedt's new tactical change had effective reactions on both German flanks and consolidated German positions and frustrated enemy operations to squeeze and cut off the German penetration at its waist involving the towns of Bastogne, Houffalize and Stavelot. German troops formerly stationed in the front bulge continued to strengthen German positions on both flanks.

Heaviest fighting in the Ardennes developed in the area of Bastogne yesterday as Patton's troops continued to exert pressure northward against the southern flank. All American attempts to force a penetration were frustrated and only little gain was made north of Bastogne.

Likewise on the northern flank reinforced and consolidated German positions in the Salm creek area repelled all Montgomery's units near Laroche and the area northwest of the town was mopped-up in German counterthrusts.

In the Alsace region, meanwhile, German offensive action continued and moved the frontline further southward. Strong counterattacks by the American 7th army south of Bitsch were insufficient to obstruct or check the German drive.

In Lorraine, German troops captured Rimling, northwest of Rohrbach, and all American relief attacks were frustrated. On the northern edge of Haguenau forest, German units conquered two dominating pill-boxes of the Maginot Line near Hatten and pressed further westward. Another German group east of this area penetrated deeper into the Haguenau forest between Hatten and Seltz and liberated a number of localities.

North of Strasbourg, enemy forces which had locally broken into the German bridgehead were pushed backed to their starting positions while south of Strasbourg, the encircled Canadian troops south of Erstein were annihilated.

U.S. CASUALTIES RISING

Army Alone Suffers Loss of 564,000 Up to December 29

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—American army casualties in all theaters of war showed an increase today of 8,000 over previous reports, bringing the total to 564,000 since the beginning of the war through December 29, according to an announcement made by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

The above figure does not include the casualties suffered during the period of the German offensives in Belgium which will be published in the near future.

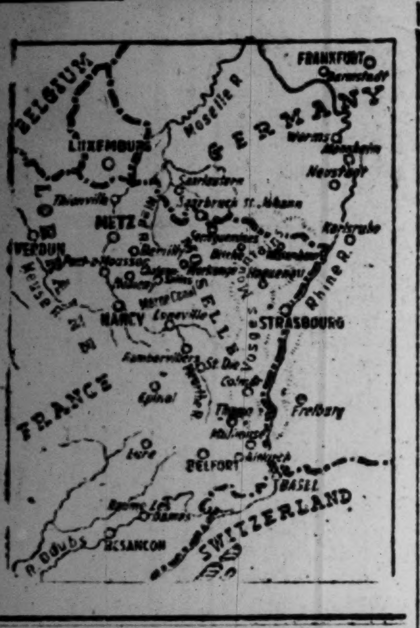
"Casualties will continue to increase until the war is over," declared Stimson. "Our men are being deluded into thinking that the price they are paying for the battles they must fight is small."

The casualties of navy, marine, and coast guard, according to the latest report, total 82,029 including 31,941 dead.

F.D.R., Connally Confer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—Emerging from the conference in the White House regarding the coming meeting of the "Big Three", Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas and Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters, "in anticipation of the President's departure several Senators made known their views on international problems and the President in turn made known his view," according to a Washington dispatch. Connally, however, expressed the hope that until the meeting of the three leaders "there will be no resolution pressed in the Senate or general discussion which would disturb the delicate international situation."



RESERVE LACK BLAMED FOR ANTI-AXIS SETBACK

Eisenhower Underestimated Reich Power in Impetuous Drive to End War

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, January 10.—Underestimation of Germany's war power on the part of General Dwight D Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, and the failure to prepare reserve forces in the rear were the main causes of the latest Allied setback in the face of the vigorous Rundstedt offensive.

The Allied High Command made a grave strategic error in deploying the entire Allied Forces of 80 divisions strong all along the Western Front without preparing reserves in the rear. In his impetuous attempt to penetrate into the German territory without giving the Germans a letup, Eisenhower deployed all of his military strength available against the Siegfried Line in disregard of enormous casualties and loss of arms and ammunition.

The lack of reserve forces which has precipitated the disastrous Allied setback has now become a subject of criticism among the Allied camp, as witnessed by an article appearing in the January 7 issue of the British newspaper, Observer, in which the paper's correspondent stated that the British people have received an unpleasant surprise at the disclosure of the fact that the Allied forces deployed on the Western Front were only 80 divisions strong. Pointing out that the American and British military personnels as of June, 1944, totaled 10,000,000 and 9,000,000 troops respectively, the total being 20,000,000 strong, the correspondent stated that only 10 per cent of these forces have been deployed on the Western Front. He stressed the necessity of keeping reserves large enough to counter German offensives single-handed.

It is interesting to note in connection with the latest German offensive that Britain has decided to carry out a fresh mobilization of 20 divisions or 250,000 men while the United States has reportedly decided to impose conscription examinations on the men between the age of 17 and 38 who have not undergone examinations owing to illness or to their occupation in munitions industries. Moreover, it may be noted, plans are reportedly underway in America for conscription and labor recruitment involving 1,500,000 men.

How the German winter offensive will develop cannot be predicted at the moment but, at any rate, it deserves special attention as indicating a prelude to a decisive battle in Europe which is expected to take place in a couple of months' time.

YANKS' TRAVEL RESTRICTED

Passenger Trains on Certain Lines In U.S. to Be Cancelled

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—War-harrassed America which has been overhauling its national activity more and more to meet wartime requirements has forced through another restriction measure whereby the Government has ordered railroads to cancel passenger trains completely on certain lines beginning March 1, according to a Washington dispatch.

The order cancelled passenger trains on which traffic has not averaged 35 per cent during last November and flatly prohibited all passenger train schedules providing seasonal service to resort areas.

Argentine Paper Suspended

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—The pro-Democratic weekly, Argentina Libre, has been suspended under a Government decree signed by President Edelmiro Farrell and Admiral Alberto Secaile, Interior Minister, the New York Herald Tribune reported from Buenos Aires today.

SOVIET ARMY RESUMES ATTACKS ON BUDAPEST

Reinforced Troops Assault Eastern Part of City—House-to-House Fighting Rages

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—After a brief interval to relieve and reinforce their assault troops, the Soviets again yesterday resumed their suspended attacks against eastern Budapest and house-to-house fighting was resumed on both sides of the eastern railway station and on the western edge of the Kispest district.

The attackers employed tanks, assault guns and flame-throwers, but again German-Hungarian resistance frustrated all attacks and destroyed 39 more tanks. The attacks broke down at the western and southeastern suburbs of Kispest and Csepel.

Meanwhile, despite strong Soviet attacks in the Danube bend and south and northeast of the Vertes Mountains, German relief forces continued their drive toward Budapest through vicious snow-storms. Soviet attacks in the wooded mountain and valleys were repelled, and German attacks up as far as the town of Gran moved further eastward.

Soviet relief attacks north of the Danube to threaten the northern flank of the German drive were continued, but showed considerable slackening if not totally abandoned. German units pressed deeply into the Soviet spearheads and narrowed down their penetration area. The counterdriving Germans not only checked the Soviet spearheads at the Komorn-Neuhaeusel railway but also cut off most of their communication lines from the north. Whole supply columns were encircled in outflanking maneuvers and several Soviet battalions were encompassed.

German quarters pointed out today that the German offensive northwest of Budapest—dual pressure from the Gran area and north of Stuhlmeissenburg—has tied down considerable Red Army divisions and this is already having favorable reaction in the actual battle for Budapest. Just the fact that Soviet attacks against the Hungarian capital have weakened noticeably clearly indicates that the battle for Budapest has changed in favor of German operations, these quarters stressed.

Meanwhile, on the northern tip of the Eastern Front, German grenadiers and tanks yesterday launched a surprise attack in the Memel area on a four-kilometer front and broke into Soviet positions inflicting considerable losses.

Send New Reinforcements

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Between the eastern shore of Lake Balaton and the Danube bend both parties are incessantly sending new reinforcements into battle in order to force a decision, writes Colonel Ernst von Hammer, D.N.B. military correspondent on the Eastern Front. Continuing, he states:

Following the tank battle north of Stuhlweissenburg which ended with a crushing defeat for the Soviets, the enemy has reopened his counterattack with rifle formations and tank forces. The enemy again received a heavy blow and was forced to take to the defensives, but snow storms prevented the Germans from exploiting this success.

Nevertheless, the German tank grenadiers pushed further on and crossed the road from Stuhlweissenburg to Bicske in an easterly direction. The wooded hills on the southern fringes of the Vertes Mountains changed hands five times.

In the central front sector the large-scale counteraction of the Soviets, launched with a great array of troops and material, collapsed in the fire of the German defences. The German forces continued their attacks. Pushing forward on both sides of the Esztergom-Szentendre road, the German forces cut off several Soviet battalions. In several deep dents the enemy offered stubborn resistance.

North of the Danube, German and Hungarian troops continued the annihilation of the split-up Soviet forces whose last supply road on the northern bank of the river is already threatened, and have captured several localities. Some Soviet regiments which have formed hedgehog positions are being assailed from all sides.

In the Hungarian-Slovak border district there were only local actions, since the Soviets suspended their attacks.

Ramming Action of Special Attack Planes Is Vividly Described by U.S. Weekly, Time

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Apprehensive of the deteriorating effects on the morale of the American soldiers, the U.S. military authorities had carefully avoided giving prominence to the daring actions of the Japanese Special Attack Corps as consecutively revealed by the Imperial Headquarters announcements. However, such glorious acts of the Japanese air heroes could not long be ignored in the enemy's war reports, as was discovered of the following article in the December 28 issue of the American magazine, Time. Describing the furious attack of the Japanese Air Units on December 7, when the American 77th Division started landing operations in Ormoc Bay, the reports says:

"Soon Japanese Air Units in several formations swooped overhead. Our Lightning fighters were in the air and gave stiff battle. But the Japanese attacks continued for nine hours. One Japanese fighter, wrapped in flames, flew for five miles and then plunged straight into an American destroyer. A torpedo released by a Japanese plane sank another of our destroyers. Then one more destroyer, reconstructed into a speedy transport ship, was also sunk."

The report further mentioned that while the air combat was taking place, a convoyed Japanese fleet entered San Isidro Bay, not far from the point where the American forces had landed.

80,000 Tons Landed

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, co-commander of the American amphibious forces, today disclosed that over 80,000 tons of supplies and equipment were put ashore during the first days of the Philippine landing operations, according to a report from aboard the American 7th fleet flagship. The U.S. forces which have effected a landing on Luzon have been revealed as the 14 Corps of the U.S. 6th Army, according to a Reuter dispatch.

U.S. AND BRITAIN WANT NEW JOINT COMMAND

Desire Establishment of Supreme Headquarters Including the Soviet Army

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—The Daily Mail, London, today stated that the high authorities of the British and United States Governments are desiring the establishment of a Joint Allied Headquarters including the Soviet military authorities.

In the contemplated plan, the paper said, a supreme commander in command of the entire Allied forces including the Red Army is expected to be appointed.

The scheme under contemplation is understood to have been proposed in view of the fact that while there exists in Washington a Joint Anglo-American General Headquarters in which the Soviet Union is not represented, the complicated war situation in Europe has necessitated the participation of the Red Army's representatives in the Allied High Command if joint Allied operations are to be prosecuted successfully. Moreover, apart from purely military considerations, the United States and Britain are being pressed by the need of bettering the relations between the three Powers concerned vis-a-vis the political questions in Europe and have proposed the said scheme.

British Circles Upset

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The statement made by Lieutenant General Omar Bradley to the effect that Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's expanded command was only of a temporary nature has been received by British circles with the greatest consternation, the Daily Mail, London wrote today, according to a London dispatch.

The paper said that this utterance by the American commander could only be interpreted to mean that Montgomery was just good enough to take over a responsible post at the critical moment and as soon as the danger had passed his services are no longer wanted except for a relatively subordinate post.

The British paper stressed the necessity that constant pressure must be exerted by British quarters to give Montgomery the greatest responsibility for the success of the anti-Axis troops on the Western Front.

3 B-29's Over Kanto

Three Mariana-based B-29 bombers carried out raids over the Kanto district between the night of January 11 and the following morning. The raiders dropped some incendiary bombs but no damage was caused. The first B-29 appeared at 10:30 p.m. on January 11, and the second and third at 1 and 3:30 a.m. respectively, the next day.

Chiang-Yenan Talks Continue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—Political negotiations between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan are still continuing, a Chungking report stated today. It also said that Chungking will continue to recognize legally the exile Polish Government in London as Britain and the United States do.

ADDITIONAL 900,000 MEN WILL BE DRAFTED IN U.S.

To Be Called in Before July 1—Stimson Favors National Service Act

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—A program for drafting 900,000 additional men for the American armed forces before July 1 was made public in Washington today by the United States Selective Service, according to a Washington dispatch.

Colonel Kissling, Legislative representative of the Selective Service Board, said that the plan would nearly double the present army and navy induction lists. He told the House Military Affairs Committee that he wanted to draft as many as 132,000 men each month.

Meanwhile, the U.S. War Department has requested the Selective Service Board to increase its quota for the March draft to 100,000, according to an announcement made by Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

Stimson said that this increase of 20,000 over the quota for January and February is necessary because the tempo of actions in most of the hemispheres has been increased radically in intensity.

In explaining the draft increase, Stimson said that the calls are carefully calculated to provide replacements that would be needed just as soon as the men selected have received their transfer.

At a press conference, in the meantime, Stimson declared that he favored the National Service Act. Said the Secretary of War: "It is only too apparent that manpower in industry must be placed on an orderly, democratic, and truer basis. This is no time for piecemeal or makeshift legislation. The efficient method of neutralizing our national manpower is through a national service act. Such an act will solve our manpower problems and give our enemies sound assurance of their defeats."

URGES HIGHER TAXES IN U.S.

Treasury Department Predicts Rise in National Debt Next Year

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—The United States Treasury Department predicted that the American national debt will reach a high figure at the end of the next fiscal year, according to a Washington report.

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said he favors maintaining a strong tax structure after the war to speed the lowering of the national debt. He added, "I think the people of my generation should realize that for our own benefit, we should be paying high taxes and I think we should."

American Taxes Soar

Domei

GENEVA, January 11.—The burden of the mammoth war costs will weigh heavily on the American people, writes the Daily Sketch, a British paper, in commenting on President Roosevelt's budget estimate. In the past year the Americans paid only £41 per head as taxes while the British had to pay £49. In the new fiscal year the Americans will have to pay from £140 to £150 and the British £62. This certainly is a gigantic jump.

LINGAYEN ENEMY OFFERS CONCENTRATED TARGETS

Iguchi Declares That Japanese Will Deal Decisively With Invaders of Luzon

Full confidence that the Japanese will deal decisively with the enemy on Luzon was expressed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. Mr. Iguchi said that the great size of the force which the United States has thrown into the battle of the Philippines "offers us concentrated targets for decisive attacks and it is for such an opportunity that we have awaited and made preparations."

Pointing out that President Roosevelt had asked for the National Service Act because of the enormous losses in men and materials suffered by the United States both in Europe and the Pacific in the last few months of the past year, Mr. Iguchi declared that total mobilization through the National Service Act was merely the beginning of the process in which the Americans will have to give their all—futilely and tragically to the point of exhaustion—if they intend to continue the war.

Mr. Iguchi's comment follows:

With the landing of enemy forces on Luzon, what may well develop into the most decisive battle of the War of Greater East Asia has begun. This is indicated by the great size of the force—in ships, planes and men—which the United States has assembled and thrown into the fight. The battle of Luzon is still in its initial stage, for the full might of Japan and the full might of the United States are yet to clash, but the intense fury of the fighting so far presages the nature of the developments which are unfolding from day to day.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out just what we intend to do to this American attempt to recapture the Philippines. The grim determination of our forces in the Philippines, of our people at home and of those who man all the rear bases supporting the front lines to attack and destroy the enemy in the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps is sufficient to indicate the fate of the enemy.

Offers Massed Targets

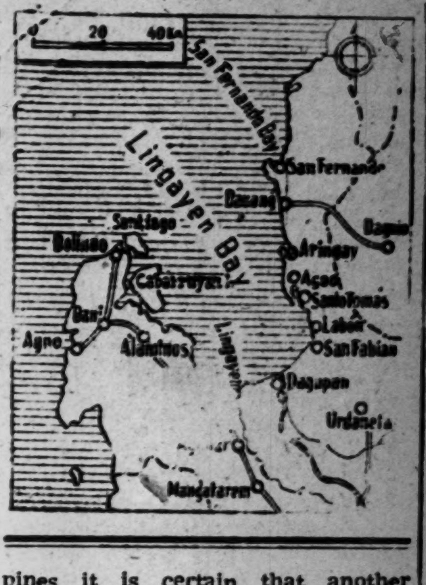
The great size of the force which the United States has committed to the battle of the Philippines, needless to say, offers us concentrated targets for decisive attacks and it is for such an opportunity that we have awaited and made preparations. Now that the fighting has approached a larger land mass where the forces deployed by us are large and a great degree of mobility and maneuverability are possible, and now that the theater of battle is a part of our inner positions to which our lines of communications can be protected and maintained there is no doubt but that our attacks will be continuous and relentless.

By the experience of Attu, the Solomons, the Gilberts, the Marshalls, the Marianas, the Palaus, the Halmaheras and lately the island of Leyte, the enemy should be able to visualize how great and sanguinary will be the war from now on.

The consequences of defeat upon the American people should be apparent. They have just been asked by President Roosevelt for the National Service Act as a vitally necessary measure to win the war. It is needless to say that this legislation has been requested because of the enormous personnel and material losses suffered by the United States both in Europe and the Pacific in the last few months of the past year. What the American people have not been told is that total mobilization through the National Service Act is not the end of the story but merely the beginning of a gruelling process in which they will have to give—and give futilely and tragically to the point of exhaustion—if they intend to continue the war to attain the objectives of the Roosevelt Government. The total destruction of America's full scale attempt in the Philippines will mean renewed demands for even greater and more painful exertions on the part of the American people than that called for in the latest request of their President.

Yanks Pay for Errors

In short, the battle of the Philippines is only the beginning of an intensified process of human and material attrition in the Pacific on which the Roosevelt Government is evidently determined to make a gamble on the wishful assumption that American resources eventually would wear down Japan. In this connection it should not be forgotten that there were miscalculations before the war and during the war, that American people are now being made to pay for the miscalculation of their war leaders of the power of Germany. By the coming developments in the Philippines it is certain that another great miscalculation will be revealed and for this it will again be the American people who will have to pay.



Whatever may be the future consequences on the United States, the present reality is that American forces have begun an invasion attempt on Luzon on a major scale. The enemy is intent upon the recapture of the Philippines however high the cost in an attempt to drive a wedge into Geater East Asia as a means of bringing about the defeat of Japan. It is well known that this military objective is merely preparatory to the realization of a larger, sinister objective—the hegemonic control and domination of this region for imperialistic purposes which the present rulers in Washington are trying unsuccessfully to conceal under a cloak of international peace and humanitarianism.

The mere fact that the United States is trying to storm into East Asia which is now free—into the Philippines which is now a free and sovereign nation—is sufficient to indicate that its motive is none other than to restore its former colonial control over this area. The mere fact that the United States, in conspiracy with Britain, is intent upon breaking up the new order which is now rising to substantiate the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and thereby secure for the nations and peoples of this region their autonomous and untrammeled development for their wellbeing as well as for the general good of the world is sufficient to indicate that the enemy can conceive of no other way to achieve peace than by dominating the world by force.

Japan Will Not Relax

The nations and peoples of Greater East Asia are determined that such a thing shall not come to pass. Not until the enemy who has come to the Philippines has been utterly destroyed will there be any relaxation of effort. The preparations that have been made and the coordination that has been established in all the areas of the region, front and rear, in the course of the past three years, will be demonstrated to the utmost as a concrete exemplification of the common determination of all East Asians to wage this fight for liberation to final victory.

To redouble the assurance of our victory, Japan at home has lately been undergoing an intensive process of uniting and solidifying the domestic war structure more than ever before. For this reason, there have appeared what may seem to be signs of internal dissension and by virtue of it a weakening of our people's solidarity. No observation could be farther from the truth. All the people are joined by but the one all-consuming desire—the desire to further mobilize the nation's total power on a decisive war footing so as to crush the enemy and win final victory.

The present 86th session of the Imperial Diet, when it resumes its sitting later this mnoth may be expected to deliberate upon concrete measures to respond fully to the call of the people and pass the necessary legislation for this purpose. The intense fighting spirit of the people, directed into concrete channels of the war effort, will play its full and effective part in the task of destroying the enemy.

Lebanese Foreign Head Dies

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Selim Takla, Lebanese Foreign Minister, died today of heart failure, according to a Beirut dispatch. Takla had been Foreign Minister in three successive Lebanese Governments and had taken over the office anew early this week after the latest Lebanese Government crisis, the report added.

Conference Date Set

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla announced today that a conference of American Republics collaborating in the anti-Axis war effort would be held on February 15, according to a Mexico City report.

22 U.S. WAR VESSELS IN LINGAYEN WATERS SMASHED BY PLANES

Imperial Land Units Furiously Engaging Landed Enemy Force, I.H.Q. Reports

Imperial Japanese Air Units have smashed a grand total of 22 invader war vessels in their furious attacks upon the U.S. fleet in and around Lingayen Bay during January 9 and 10 as the Japanese Land Forces have valiantly engaged the enemy units that have landed on the Lingayen Bay coast, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on January 12.

The enemy warcraft that have been so decisively sunk or put out of action include two aircraft carriers, one battleship, two plane carriers or battleships, five cruisers, two cruisers or destroyers and ten transports, the same communique revealed.

It was also added that the landed enemy force which numbers about two infantry and one tank divisions strong is making preparations to reinforce their strength while adjusting their positions near the shore and that they have made some advance to an area fronting San Fabian.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. January 12

"1. The enemy forces that landed on the coast of Lingayen Bay number about two infantry and one tank divisions strong. Having made some advance to an area fronting San Fabian, the enemy is planning to reinforce himself while adjusting his position in the neighborhood of the seashore.

"Our Land Forces counterattacking the enemy are now engaged in furious battle.

"2. Our Air Forces also are continuing furious attacks on the enemy warcraft in and around Lingayen Bay.

"Of the war results obtained on January 9 and 10 those which have been ascertained follow:

Instantaneously sunk—
- 1 transport
- 2 cruisers

Sunk—
- 2 transports
- 1 aircraft carrier
- 1 cruiser
- 2 cruisers or destroyers

Heavily damaged and set ablaze—
- 7 transports
- 1 aircraft carrier
- 2 aircraft carriers or battleships
- 1 battleship
- 2 cruisers."

Attacking Enemy Fleet

Under the command of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Imperial Japanese Land Forces are fiercely counterattacking the American invasion troops numbering about two infantry divisions and one tank division, which eventually landed in the vicinity of San Fabian and Lingayen on Luzon Island on the morning of January 9.

Immediately upon landing, the U.S. forces have continously been exerting every effort to establish a bridgehead on the coastal area but due to the heavy Japanese attack, their attempt failed to make much headway.

Although the invaders advanced to some extent toward San Fabian, no effective forward movement has been directed against the areas near Lingayen.

Under these circumstances, the enemy is now apparently contemplating to reinforce troops on the coast of Lingayen Bay. The third formation, consisting of about one to two divisions strong, appeared to be approaching behind those already landed.

All of the units of the Imperial Air Force in the Philippine area, in close cooperation with members of the Fugaku and Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, are vigorously attacking the enemy fleets and convoys in the Luzon area, particularly violent onslaughts being directed against the warcraft within the Bay of Lingayen day in and day out.

War results obtained by our Wild Eagles are brilliant but as all air units which sallied forth to strike the enemy warships and transports have not yet returned, details of successes have not been obtainable.

Of the devastating blows inflicted upon the U.S. forces, those which have been confirmed in the furious aerial assaults launched by Japanese Air Forces on January 9 and 10 were the sinking or damaging of 22 ene-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

EISENHOWERS' BLUNDERS ANGER BRITISH PAPERS

General's Recall Openly Demanded by Manchester Guardian; Americans Offended

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Blaming General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis invasion forces, as responsible for the setbacks suffered by the anti-Axis on the Western Front, various British dailies have accused him of faulty military strategy and incompetence, even going so far as to demand a change in command.

The German offensive under Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in Western Europe, has dealt a staggering blow to the anti-Axis forces, causing repercussions in the anti-Axis camp. Britain who has bared dissatisfaction with the secondary position in command assigned to her, with the initiative seized by the American leaders, has taken advantage of the anti-Axis setback on the Western Front by bitterly criticizing Eisenhower's belated action and slackness in planning.

In this connection, the Daily Mirror yesterday made the following remark, openly criticizing Eisenhower:

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill after having talked with President Franklin Roosevelt on the international telephone, hurried to Paris where he conferred with Eisenhower and Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief on the Northern Front, on matters concerning an augmentation of the anti-Axis fighting strength and an increase of supplies as well as on the anti-Axis operational strategy.

No one doubts today that the Rundstedt offensive has turned the tables on the Western Front, throwing the anti-Axis forces into a disadvantageous and difficult position. The basic cause which has brought about the difficulties to the anti-Axis operations is undoubtedly found in Eisenhower's miscalculation of the German fighting potentialities. According to his calculation, anti-Axis troops should have already penetrated deep into German territory and commenced guerilla operations there, not contradicting Eisenhower's expectation, the anti-Axis forces have been pushed far away from the German border. This fact has sufficiently disclosed Eisenhower's inefficiency in the sphere of command."

Britain regards the promotion of Montgomery to the post of Commander-in-Chief on the Northern Front as natural. Furthermore, she is of the opinion that not only the areas north of Ardennes but the whole Western Front should be placed under direct command of Montgomery, should the anti-Axis forces wish to make the war situation in Europe favorable for the invasion forces.

In this connection, the Daily Mail commented, "According to information revealed by the British Government, Montgomery was commanding the operations north of Ardennes even before he assumed his new post as Commander-in-Chief on the Northern Front. As the war flames were raging north of Ardennes then, the American authorities regarded Montgomery's promotion as natural. At present, the most important question of Eisenhower's responsibility of commanding the entire Western Front still remains unsolved."

The Manchester Guardian commented in this connection, that in order to relieve Eisenhower of his too weighty duties, an immediate personnel reshuffle should be made in the anti-Axis command, thus openly demanding the recall of Eisenhower.

Such bitter criticisms of Eisenhower which appeared in the British papers, have apparently caused repercussions in America. Reflecting America's refutation of British criticisms, the Chicago Tribune in its editorial yesterday, said, "Had the British Government attempted to quieten down the anti-American voices within its country and cooperated with the American command, the Rundstedt offensive would have been stemmed more effectively. America, on her part, has not uttered a word against the placing of the American forces under the command of Montgomery. Therefore, the British press should have refrained from openly attacking Eisenhower."

British Shipping Hit Hard

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—Britain has lost more than two-thirds of its merchant marine during the four years since the beginning of the war, the British Admiralty authorities announced today, according to a London dispatch. The authorities are quoted to have declared that in 1939 Britain had oceangoing steamers aggregating 17,500,000 tons but that it lost a total of [illegible] tons by 1943.

U.S. Adviser Deprived Of Economic Powers By Iran Government

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The Iranian National Assembly passed a bill today which deprives Dr. Arthur Millspaugh, American economic adviser, of the economic powers he had exercised before, according to a Teheran dispatch. Millspaugh is to remain as general adviser and Director General of the Iranian financial system, the report said, but hereafter he will be responsible to the Finance Minister who in turn is responsible to the Parliament. The new bill in effect has thus deprived Millspaugh of his economic powers which have been returned to the Iranian Government.

DISASTROUS CONDITIONS RIFE IN 'FREED' BELGIUM

Deputy Premier Schrijver Raps Economic Restrictions Imposed by Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—"Economic restrictions imposed on Belgium by the anti-Axis are not only disastrous for Belgium, but diminish also the the possibilities of the expansion of its war efforts," Deputy Premier de Schrijver of Belgium stated today, according to an Exchange report from Brussels.

The report said that according to the Deputy Premier the number of people driven from their homes by the German flying bombs is increasing daily and was fast becoming an insoluble problem since most of the schools and other public buildings in Belgium had been taken over by the anti-Axis armed forces.

Schrijver also expressed regret that the Belgian population could not obtain its full rations of fat and coal although both were obtainable in the blackmarket at prohibitive prices.

He stated that Belgium had sufficient coal to provide amply each household in the country, but that means of transport placed at the disposal of the Belgium authorities by the anti-Axis were inadequate. A large proportion of the vehicles was moreover secured by the blackmarket dealers who are able to pay more for their use, the Deputy Premier claimed.

Meanwhile, Radio Brussels announced today that the Belgian Food Ministry has revealed that the daily meat rations would be reduced to 20 grams from January 15 onward as meat supplies are almost exhausted

Critical Food Situation

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The food situation in France is considerably tenser than two months ago, Paul Ramadier, French Minister of Food, stated in an interview with the press today, says a Paris dispatch.

The Food Minister gave two reasons for this situation—"the winter season and shortage of transport facilities." He said that the French railways were engaged by the anti-Axis forces more than had been anticipated and argued that only few French ships had been actually turned over to the Provisional French Government by the anti-Axis for civilian purposes.

30,000 HOUSES FOR BRITISH

Prefabricated Buildings Promised By U.S. Under Lend-Lease Act

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—At the request of the British Government, America declared its willingness to manufacture 30,000 prefabricated houses which are to be sent to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, reports the New York correspondent of the Stockholms-Tidningen. These houses are intended for armament workers who lost their homes in air raids and despite the labor and material shortage in America these houses are to be delivered within six months.

According to American calculations, the paper writes, 10 per cent only of the population of London is still living in undamaged houses, and at least 120,000 persons have found accommodation in the London subways. According to other American figures, 2,000,000 houses in England must be replaced or repaired.

Truman Quitting As Senator

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—Senator Harry Truman has formally announced his resignation as Democratic Senator from Missouri effective January 18 for he will take the oath of office as the new Vice-President of the United States two days later succeeding Henry A. Wallace, according to a Washington dispatch. Governor F. C. Donnell of Missouri has not yet named a successor to Truman.

U.S. INFLUENCE SPREADS AMONG CHIANG FORCES

Large-Scale Americanization Going On—Even Chungking Generals Take Training

By U. ISODA
Of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, January 10.—The extent of the permeation of American influence and the equipping of Chungking forces with American arms may well be surmised from the sudden "Americanization" of the forces under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan. In the Hengyang operations, only a part of the heavily equipped Fifth Army Corps was brought into action with the main strength still stationed in Honan. So there were no adequate opportunities for the direct display of the full strength of the Chungking forces equipped with American arms.

With the pushing of Japanese offensives further into the hinterland, it was possible to perceive to what extent the Chungking forces had been brought under American influence. In other words, American mountain guns formed the mainstay of the enemy artillery. They also had rocket guns for attacks against pillboxes. A 1942 model Ford gun was also found abandoned on the Yunnan-Kweichow Road. The close-combat weapons were predominantly of American make. Automatic rifles, flame throwers against tanks, radio outfits and even medical and other hygienic articles were of American manufacture.

Moreover, the entire Chungking forces are now undergoing training in an American style. When the locally organized 44th Army was stationed in Hsiangyin, it was reported that a number of American officers and non-commissioned officers, dispatched to supervise the training, became the source of fear and aversion of the rural inhabitants. It was also learned from a prisoner that several non-commissioned American officers were sent to Hengshan-hsien to train the 10th Army in the use of American type mountain guns.

University Students Trained

Six hundred and eighty students from five universities, including the Chungkuo, Futan, Chunghwa and the Communications, received four weeks training and out of this group 194 were sent to join the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces. The rest were distributed to posts in the Aviation Commission, Communications Department, the various Armies and other services in the rear. Along with the carrying out of American training behind the front lines, a thorough Americanization of the leaders of the Chungking forces is also taking place. A dozen or perhaps several scores of American officers and assistants have taken over the training of the students at the Central Military Academy in Chungking and the other military schools in Chengtu, Zuikin, Chaochow, Kweilin and and Hanchung. The American instructors are drilling the students in American tactics of close range fighting with the use of American arms.

In order that the Chungking forces may be used as shields for the U.S. forces, it was quite essential that the leaders be educated en masse in American methods. For this purpose a Training Center for Chungking's military leaders was set up near Kweilin last spring. It is worthy of note that all Chungking officers from the generals down to the second-lieutenants underwent a short term training of eight weeks. This is a manifestation of one phase of American warfare of material strength, forced on the Chungking leaders regardless of their own feelings toward the United States.

Facts Worth Noting

Italian Social Republic (Mussolini)

Benito Mussolini—Premier and Foreign Minister
Marshal Rodolfo Graziani—War Minister
Guido Buffarini—Home Minister
Domenico Pellegrini—Finance Minister
Carlo Biggini—Education Minister
Fernando Mezzasoma—National Culture Minister
Demenico Arcidiacono—Communications Minister
Carlo Basile—Undersecretary of War
Admiral Legnami—Undersecretary of Navy
Commander Botto—Undersecretary of Air
Joseph Peverelli—Undersecretary of State
Seragino Mazzolini—Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs
Lt. Gen. Renato Ricci—C-in-C of National Defense Volunteer Army
Gen. Philippi Diamanti—Commander of Black Shirt Corps
Francesco M. Barracu—Undersecretary in Ministerial Council
Filippo Anfuso—Ambassador to Berlin
Raffaele Casertano—Minister to Hungary
Eugenio Morreale—Representative in Spain
Armando Odenigo—Ex-Min. to Bucharest
Col. Omero Principini—Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo
Pier Pasquale Spinelli—Charge d'Affaires in Shanghai
Capt. Gennaro Pagano de Melito—Consul General in Shanghai
Lt. Com. Bordandini Baldassarri—Chairman of Italian Committee in Shanghai

Germans Produce 16 Super War Weapons In Spite of Raids and Loss of Resources

In spite of the many setbacks suffered in recent months by the German armament industry, among them being the loss of Rumanian oil, the bauxite and copper mines of the Balkans, the ore mines of Lorraine, Belgian coal and so on in addition to enemy raids on industrial plants, German scientists have so far produced **16 war weapons which the enemy has not been able to equal in effectiveness, states Schwarz van Berk in an article contributed to Das Reich, a German periodical.** These weapons are: the Stuka plane, the transport glider, War Locomotive No. 52, the concrete ship, a bomb containing other small bombs, the magnetic mine, the 88 m.m. automatic anti-aircraft gun, the special anti-tank shell, the tank sticker, machine-gun No. 42 excelling all other machine-guns in the rapidity of its fire, the one-man torpedo, the dynamite boat, the Panzerfaust tank, V-1 and V-2 and the Koenigstiger tank.

However, the enemy has still further surprises in store for him, continues the writer. Already other new weapons are being perfected but since they are military secrets, details can not be divulged. At any rate Germany is not empty-handed; there is every reason for being confident that the final battle of the war would be decided by new weapons and not with the weapons used during the first part of the war.

The writer then refers to the various setbacks which the German people had to bear during the last two years. In addition to the loss of many of her sources of supply—especially during the last year—the enemy raids had been aimed at Germany's industries and communication systems. Nevertheless, he continues, the enemy has not succeeded in striking a decisive blow against the German armament industry and thus breaking the backbone of her resistance.

If figures could be mentioned of Germany's achievements in the field of armaments during 1944, in spite of the heavy bombing attacks, the whole German nation would sigh with relief, says the writer, for nowhere has work been carried on with greater intensity than in those plants which were hit by the enemy; each bomb which fell constituted a stimulus to increased efforts on the part of the workers.

In conclusion, the writer states that when the right time comes, a whole series of weapons will be at the disposal of the German nation which will effectively counter any material superiority which the enemy might bring forth.

U.S. MAY PLAY MAIN ROLE IN CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT

No One Knows How Much Foreign Capital Will be Needed, Says Economic Writer

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—No one knows just how much foreign capital will be necessary for China's development, asserts economic critic Rosinger writing in the publication Foreign Policy Reports on the subject of China's postwar market, according to a New York dispatch. He predicted, however, that the United States would play a major role.

Rosinger quoted Vice-President Henry Wallace as saying, "public or private agencies of the United States or the anti-Axis might lend $2,000,000,000 annually in the Pacific area in the first five postwar years. "Of this amount an important share would presumably be applied to industrializing China. It has also been estimated that if the capital investment of both Chinese and foreign were made in China in relation to population and areas as in Japan during the industrializing period between 1900 to 1936, China would require $13,600,000,000 interest in the postwar decade and the second decade $44,600,000,000."

Rosinger arrived at the conclusion that China's potential industrialization could not be realized quickly without a greater portion of foreign capital coming from the United States and predicted that the United States will play by far the greatest economic role in China.

YUGOSLAV RULER PROTESTS

Raises 2 Objections Regarding Subasic-Tito Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—King Peter of Yugoslavia has voiced his protest against the agreement reached between Ivan Subasic, Premier of the Yugoslav Government, and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, on the future constitution of the Yugoslav Government, says a Belgrade dispatch.

King Peter raised two fundamental objections, namely, (1) the establishment of a Regency Council, which the Yugoslav King said involved his position, and (2) the provision to turn the reins of authority over to the Anti-Fascist Committee of National Liberation until the election of a representative assembly. King Peter said that he could not consent to the transfer of power to a single political party.

Meanwhile the Daily Mail reported from London that when the press conference at which King Peter was expected to announce his decision regarding the appointment of a Regency Council assembled today, the spokesman announced that last-minute developments had occurred so that the expected statement by the King could not be made.

British General Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Lumsden was killed by Japanese air action on the bridge of one of the American warships engaged in the Pacific, the British War Office announced today, according to a London dispatch. Lumsden was appointed Prime Minister Winston Churchill's special representative to General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific in 1943.

NIPPON FLIERS BLAST CRUISER IN AKYAB RAID

Enemy 4-Engined Seaplane and 2 Fighters Also Brought Down Over Harbor

By F. FUJITA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, January 11.—Crack Japanese Fighter Units furiously attacked an enemy convoy unloading troops and arms in Akyab harbor on January 9 and scored brilliant war results. At the same time, one enemy four-engined seaplane, one Beau fighter and another small fighter plane were brought down.

Massing over Akyab harbor where a transport fleet was anchored in two columns with cruisers as vanguards, the Japanese planes circled over the harbor and immediately started diving attacks. The plane piloted by Sergeant-Major Ofusa which was leading the formation directed furious fire against an enemy large cruiser and diving straight at the warship scored accurate hits on the deck. Big explosions started on the crippled cruiser while the enemy anti-aircraft guns roared fiercely.

Weaving through a barrage of fire, the Japanese planes one after another dived while directing deadly fire against the enemies convoy. Sergeant Hgo, detecting an enemy four-engined large seaplane scored sure hits on the enemy machine, and further seeking prey damaged one large enemy vessel. Meanwhile, attacked by other Japanese planes, one large enemy transport of 8,000 tons became enveloped in flames, and the life-boats were seen being lowered.

On the way back to the base, the Japanese downed one small fighter plane and one Beau fighter. Three of the Japanese attackers failed to return.

LEND-LEASE TO CHUNGKING

$380,000,000 Worth Said Supplied By U.S. in 3-Year Period

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Despite difficulties, American lend-lease aid to Chungking from May 1941 to June 30, 1944 has totalled $380,584,000, Washington report said today.

It said that shipments to Chungking, in forms of supplies, have been limited by other factors besides the difficulty of getting material into the country. Logistics of supply include distribution within the country after the material has reached Kunming, it said, but added China's internal transportation made the job extremely difficult.

Berle's Nomination Verified

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted to recommend the confirmation of Adolf Berle, Jr. to be the Ambassador to Brazil, whose nomination was sent yesterday to the Senate by President Roosevelt, a Washington report revealed. Berle succeeds Jefferson Caffery, who has been appointed Ambassador to the French Provisional Government in Paris.

Seeks Amending Constitution

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—A demand for the amendment of the United States Constitution forbidding any American President to remain in office more than two terms was raised by Joseph Mack, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, today, according to a Washington dispatch.

U.S. FEDERAL OBLIGATION INCREASES DUE TO WAR

Long Term Corporate Debt Second Biggest Component In American Home Finance

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 11.—One of the most striking developments in the debt composition in America during this war is the increase in the Federal obligations and the decline in all other major categories, according to the Economist. In 1940, the former comprised only 22.1 per cent of all public and private debts, but by December 1943 it had risen to 53.8 per cent.

The long term corporate debt is the second biggest component of the debt structure. It now represents 15.5 per cent of the total as against 23.8 per cent in 1941. The short term corporate debt also declined after the initial sprint occurring during the 1940-1941 "defense" period.

The following table summarizes significant figures in millions of dollars:

	1938	1940	1943
Total new corporate issues	2,140.5	2,762.6	1,030.9
Total bank loans	21,261.0	23,751.0	22,241.0
Total money (currency and deposits)	58,955.0	70,761.0	122,812.0
Total corporate:			
Current assets	22,089.0	27,606.0	52 100.0
" liabilities	8,257.0	10,967.0	27,000.0
Work'g capital	13,832.0	16,639.0	24,000.0
Total net corporate long term debt	41,850.0	44,000.0	42,629.0
Total corporate short term debt	18,454.0	19,800.0	21,558.0
Total government debt (net)	43,300.0	52 932.0	161,799.0

During recent studies by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commerce Department, the National City Bank of New York, the National Bureau of Economic Researches and the Federal Reserve System reached an agreement on a finance pattern to be followed during the war and also during the transition and postwar periods.

An analysis shows that business in America as a whole has earned higher profits since the war than during the prewar years even after deducting the high taxes and retained a large portion of the increased earnings. These are being used to expand plant equipment, the expansion being financed approximately equally by the Government Internal Business funds.

American business had little recourse to the security markets since 1940-1941, and retained earnings were employed to enlarge the working capital. The National City Bank of New York shows an increase of 26 per cent and 38 per cent respectively for the two groups of large non-durable goods and durable goods of the manufacturing companies.

Here also Government assistance has been given in the form of direct advances on supply contracts and billing allowances as work progresses. This has resulted in the sharp rise in the sales ration of the large manufacturing corporations. Not only working capital has been increased but the high level of liquidity developed in the current assets consists to a large extent of cash and Government securities.

Furthermore, receivable inventory represents largely claims due from the Government, although liquidity depends on the contract termination procedures values probably unsusceptible to the unusual credit and market lists.

22 U.S. War Vessels In Lingayen Waters Smashed By Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

my warcraft, including two aircraft carriers, one battleship, two plane-carriers or battleships, five cruisers, two cruisers or destroyers, and ten transports.

Unending attacks are now being carried out by our Wild Eagles and the brilliant war results, besides those announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday, are now being expanded.

New Enemy Atrocity Bared

Domei

GENEVA, January 11.—After a trial by the Anglo-American army court, 16-year-old Karl Punzler of Monschau was sentenced to death because he refused to render service to the anti-Axis forces. This death sentence, passed on a 16-year-old German youth, is only one of the atrocities committed by the Anglo-American troops in the territories occupied by the anti-Axis.

U.S. Sentry Killed in Brawl

Domei

GENEVA, January 11.—An American sentry guarding an ammunition dump was shot in Versailles during the night. In the evening a clash had occurred between drunken American soldiers and several Frenchmen. The trouble was due to the Americans, who denounced France as a dirty, backward country.

Lights on Broadway To be Extinguished So as to Save Coal

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—The lights on Broadway, including Times Square, in New York City will be extinguished, reports Reuter's correspondent from that city. The United States Government adopted this measure to save coal. The Government also decreed that all outside illuminations be removed and that the heating in homes and public buildings be kept down to a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 11

In order to support the deep flanks of our front bulge in the Ardennes all the more effectively, that part jutting out across the Ourthe toward the west was taken back and the city of St. Hubert was evacuated without pressure from the enemy and British divisions which are in action here followed our movements only hesitatingly. On the northern flank of the area southwest of Vieil-Salm, the Americans were unable to push through our strong defense with attacks costing them heavy losses. In the Bastogne area also the frontline there has been little change despite continuous enemy pressure toward the north.

In Lorraine our troops conquered the town of Rohrbach, the fighting for which has been going on for days while the forest fighting for the valley exits of the lower Vosges is continuing. In the Rhine plain, our formations are storming further fortifications of the Maginot Line near Hatten and captured several towns in central Alsace. Following violent fighting the encircled enemy forces south of Erstein were annihilated and the remnants of about 300 taken prisoner.

Increasing long-distance fire is directed against Liege and Antwerp in order to harass the enemy supply lines.

The interval in the fighting in central Italy is continuing.

In Hungary many enemy attacks south and northeast of the Vertes Mountains were warded off in heavy snowstorms and some 15 Soviet tanks were destroyed. At the eastern front of Budapest, the enemy did not reopen his attacks until the afternoon. All of them failed, however, due to the tough resistance of the garrison despite the use of numerous flame-throwers and panzers. In a well progressing attack our formations narrowed down the enemy penetration area north of the Danube and in warding off the enemy counterattacks 17 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

At the Memel bridgehead, our grenadiers and tanks in a surprise attack broke into the enemy position on a four-kilometer wide front and inflicted severe losses on the Soviets with only small losses on our side. Along the remaining Eastern Front very little activity is reported.

American terror bombers yesterday attacked the area near the front in the west as well as places on the Rhine. In the early evening hours the RAF bombed Hanover.

The area of greater London continues to be shelled by our retaliation fire.

ELLAS, SCOBIE TALKS FAIL

Settlement Hits Snag As Rebels Refuse to Release Hostages

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 11.—Negotiations conducted since yesterday in Athens between Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, British Commander in Greece, and ELAS representatives have not yet led to a full agreement, stated an Athens dispatch.

According to the communique issued by Scobie today, ELAS leaders are prepared to cease hostilities and exchange prisoners on the basis of reciprocity, but are still unable to make any proposals on the question of releasing hostages. For this reason negotiations will be continued tomorrow, the communique said.

John Nixon, BBC correspondent, said that Red Cross lorries have brought back to Athens some 250 hostages who were abandoned by the ELAS in a mountain village near Thebes and most of them were left without food or shelter.

It was also announced that American correspondents in Athens have forwarded a protest to Lincoln MacVeagh, U.S. Minister to Greece, against Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie's order prohibiting them from interviewing ELAS representatives and MacVeagh has sent the protest to his Government.

BRITISH JOURNAL SCORES POLISH REGIME AT LUBLIN

Economist States Government Is Not Exact Replica of Committee of Liberation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—The fact that not a trace of either dissension or political difference can be detected in the new Polish Provisional Government in Lublin is pointed out by the Economist as something "uncanny." It is also stressed that according to the British News Service, this new Government is not, as earlier reports suggested "the exact replica of its predecessor, the Committee of Liberation."

The journal continues that the members have been reshuffled almost completely, only a few of the former Committee now having a seat in the Government. All those who played an active part in prewar Polish politics have been dropped, and with the exception of the War Minister, General Rola Zymierski, and the Minister of Agriculture, a former peasant deputy, the whole Lublin Government "has emerged from utter obscurity," according to the Economist.

Furthermore, it is reported that simultaneous with the session of the new Government, conferences of the peasant Socialist and Democratic Parties were held at Lublin. "All these conferences, meetings and solemn gatherings," writes the Economist, "are remarkable for one thing; they all speak with the same voice. It is this uncanny unanimity more than anything else which makes foreign observers so highly sceptical of the political identity cards produced at Lublin."

Meanwhile, declaring that all Polish emigrants were sympathetic with the exiled Polish Government in London, the Polish Central Committee in France has issued the following statement on the fight for the independence of Poland, according to Radio London.

"The Polish Central Committee protests against the Soviet invasion of Polish territory and against the appointment of organs and authorities which are mere tools of the Soviet policy and against Soviet recognition of these organs as a Polish Government against the will of the Allies," it said. "The Central Committee declares that for five years the Poles have preserved their unity and that the appearance of the Lublin Committee has disturbed this unity for the first time. The Central Committee appeals to the entire Polish population in France to raise an energetic protest against this treacherous action of the Lublin Committee."

Gets Mediterranean Post

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Lieutenant General Otto L. Nelson, former Acting Vice-Chief of the U. S. Army General Staff, has been appointed Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean Area, succeeding Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers who was transferred to the Western Front some time ago, as Commander of the Sixth Group Corps, it was announced by the U. S. War Department today, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

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GOVERNMENT GIVEN PLAN TO SECURE WARTIME LABOR

Tokyo Body Would Place Munitions Plants Under Control of Military

With preliminary investigations completed, the Tokyo Chamber of Industrial Economics presented to the Government on Thursday a recommendation for the securing of wartime labor.

The proposal comprises two points; one is to place vital munitions plants under the control of military authorities for the duration of the war, and the other is to grant the status and treatment of military employes to munitions workers.

In regard to Point 1, it is asserted that in view of the fact that the present arrangements regarding munitions factories which are in force in accordance with the Munitions Corporations Law, have fallen short of meeting actual needs relative to increased production, repair of damage by air raids and reconstruction, munitions plants of vital importance should be placed under the direct management of the military authorities for the duration of the war. It is however, suggested that the authorites should see to it that the existing organizational structures and personnel can continue to work at the maximum degree possible.

Point 2 suggests that because munitions production can now be regarded as being tantamount to actual military activities, and factories as battlefield, all the munitions workers from the management downward be given the status and treatment equal to that given the civilians in the employ of the Army and Navy. It is also recommended that strict military discipline should be maintained in these factories so that the laborers are enlightened on the critical situation, imbued with the spirit of the Imperial Fighting Forces and thus will be led spontaneously to devote their total energies to their assigned tasks.

The representation asserted that the munitions workers will then feel immensely honored for their elevated status and that in case they suffer from air raids and other mishaps, they will be given the same treatment as granted the wounded or dead officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy.

SOCIETY FORMED TO PUSH ASIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Members Will Exchange Opinions on Vital Projects for Realization of New Order

The Society of Persons Interested in the Development of Asia was brought into existence at a meeting held at the Imperial Hotel at 10 a.m. on January 9.

The society will serve as an instrument for an unreserved exchange of opinions between persons who are interested in the projects for the development of Asia. General Iwane Matsui, President of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was the leader in the movement that led to the establishment of the society.

The inaugural meeting of the society was attended by nearly 50 persons, among whom were Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, and Iichiro Tokutomi, who were actively interested in the formation of the society.

One of the decisions reached at the meeting was that General Matsui should be asked to become president of the society.

The society, while debating the question of developing Asia and offering suggestions for measures for solving the question to the authorities interested, will on the other hand cooperate most closely in the realization of a highly developed Asia.

From time to time the society will sponsor public discussions on what is to be done in order to achieve the end sought by it.

Social and General

Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, returned to Tokyo Wednesday evening, from a trip to the Kansai. Ambassador Vargas left Tokyo on Sunday last to visit the Grand Shrine at Ise to offer prayers for the successful culmination of the War of Greater East Asia on Imperial Rescript Day. Later he visited Osaka where he was entertained by the Osaka chapter of the Philippine Society. He was accompanied on the trip by Major-General Kaname Sato, Director of the Philippine Society, Second Secretary Faustino Sy-Changco of the Philippine Embassy and Secretary Kazuma Nakayama.

Colonel Auno Antero Kaila left recently for Fujiya Hotel in Miyanoshita for a few weeks stay.

News and Views

Angling Along the Vistula
By SAIJI HASEGAWA

The "Big Three" are expected to meet in a conference sometime between January 20 and February 10 somewhere in the Central or Eastern Mediterranean, and speculations are already rife concerning this meeting—the second to be since the Teheran parley of December, 1943.

President Roosevelt has already indicated that a news "blackout" will be vigorously instituted throughout the conference. Therefore, it will be sometime before the decisions of the conference will either leak out or will be incorporated as anti-Axis policy. After the bickerings on all sides these several months, however, it is crystal clear that the coming conference will decide the fate of the anti-Axis Unity.

Prime Minister Churchill's policy in Greece will undoubtedly be ranked at the top of the agenda, considering the yet far from settled Greek situation involved in civil war. But it is also true that the Soviet-Polish frontier dispute will form the hardest nut to crack for the three leaders. The Kremlin's stand has been so definitely enunciated as to leave no room for doubt. Churchill, betraying his pledge given the Polish Government in exile in London, has already succumbed to the Soviet demand for Curzon Line A as the Soviet-Polish frontier. The question is, therefore, how far Roosevelt can go to meet half way the Kremlin's demand.

The situation has been made more difficult by the recent Soviet Government's recognition of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Polish Government. On the heels of this action, the United States and British Governments officially said they were still sticking to the Polish regime in London. The Chungking spokesman, too, acting on the dictate from Washington, stated that there was no change in Chungking's attitude toward the Polish Government in London.

Contrary to Churchill's wishful thinking, however, the Soviet armies under Marshal Rokossorvsky and Marshal Koner will go on angling along the Vistula until the United States at least grants de facto recognition to the Lublin Committee, however much the American troops might be hard pressed by the Germans on the Western Front.

The forthcoming conference will, sooner or later, reveal to the whole world where and how the three Powers of the so-called "Grand Alliance." stand. Truly, the Soviet-Polish dispute is an acid test, not only for the Atlantic Charter but also for the anti-Axis Unity.

COMMENDATION ISSUED TO VALIANT MARINERS

Crew of 9th Tenyo Maru Engaged in Perilous Task of Taking Suppiies to Front

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, January 9.—For outstanding services rendered by the crew of the 9th Tenyo Maru, a schooner belonging to a certain industrial development company, who transported vital war materials over submarine-infested Pacific waters in defiance of constant aerial attacks, a letter of commendation was issued by the Supreme Army Commander on the spot on January 6.

The 9th Tenyo Maru is manned by a crew of six Japanese including Captain Nobejiro Hirata, and nine native inhabitants of the Southern Regions of whom three are graduates of the Macassar Mariners' Training Institute. The schooner arrived at South Borneo some time in the latter part of December 1943. Since then the ship, commissioned with the heavy task of transporting vital war materials to the Japanese Forces, has cruised over 20,000 miles in Pacific waters infested with enemy submarines.

Once on its way to the Philippines, the schooner was attacked by large formations of enemy planes on two consecutive days, but it successfully completed its mission though greatly damaged by shell fragments and buffeted by storms. Without stopping for repairs, the schooner again headed for a certain place and completed its mission in face of ceaseless enemy attacks. Therefore, the crew of the Tenyo Maru fully manifested the fighting spirit of Japanese seamen.

The letter of commendation issued by the Supreme Army Commander follows:

"To the crew of the 9th Tenyo Maru.

"The above, in full realization of the importance of their mission, successfully performed their duties under the command of Nobejiro Hirata, constantly braving the menace of enemy submarines and responding valiantly to the enemy's attacks from the air. The successful performance of their duties must be attributed to the superb fighting spirit of the crew, traditional to Japanese mariners, and their contribution to the general war efforts deserves a high tribute. The distinguished services are hereby duly acknowledged and commended.

January 1, 1945.

Supreme Army Commander
on the spot."

TOKYO SYMPHONY OFFERS LIVELY SPRING CONCERT

Misses Otani and Sasada Star As Vocalists in Program At Hibiya Public Hall

Starting its concert activity of the New Year season, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra presented a "Gay Spring Concert" at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday evening, with a repeat performance scheduled for Thursday evening. The soloists were Misses Kiyoko Otani, soprano; and Kazuko Sasada, mezzo-soprano, who appeared in place of Miss Kazuko Kamakura. Professor Manfred Gurlitt conducted the concert.

In accordance with the popular usage in Japan of counting the advent of spring from the first day of the new year, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra thus titled its first midwinter program as a "Spring Concert", with a gay and light program. Orchestra selections included the overture to the operetta, "Die Fledermaus", by Johann Strauss; Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2", and the "Polovtsian Dances" from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor".

The two vocal soloists each offered a Japanese song and opera selections. Miss Otani was heard in "Asa no Aisatsu", (Morning Greeting), by Toroku Takagi, and arias from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" and Verdi's "La Traviata". Miss Sasada interpreted one of the series of "Kaze no Uttata Uta" (Songs Sung By the Wind), by Saburo Takata, and Mimi's aria from Puccini's "La Boheme".

Saint-Saens' ballet Music from "Samson and Delilah", and an aria from Weber's "Der Freischuetz", which were originally slated for performance, had to be ommitted in keeping with new regulations to terminate concerts at an earlier hour. It should be duly noted that hereafter all evening concerts in Tokyo will start from 5 p.m.

The above program, consisting almost solely of popular items, drew a large audience. Japanese concert audiences, in particular the youthful music enthusiasts who are crowding the concert halls these days, no longer like to be over-fed with sugar plums, but rather prefer their Beethoven, Tchaikovski, and Liszt.

Comparatively speaking the strongest appeal was made by the vocal offerings. The two solo singers, highly contrasting not only in the color of their voices but also in the entire make-up of their musical personalties, each appealed to the audience from different angles. Charm and ease mark Miss Otani's singing—facts which surely have much to do with her great popularity in the field of light music. Depth and warmth, on the other hand, are the outstanding assets of Miss Sasada's, both in her voice and in her interpretations, making her a leading mezzo-soprano on the classical concert stage in Japan today.

The same sort of contrast was clearly found in the Japanese songs which each of the singers had selected. Takagi's "Asa no Aisatsu" is a song characteristic of this composer's skill for outward musical effects, achieved with very little investment. The young composer Takata, on the other hand, in his 'Kaze no Utatta Uta", reveals his sincere efforts to achieve a characteristically Japanese musical expressiveness on the highest plane of the Western musical technique.

Professor Gurlitt, who appeared at the head of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra after a comparatively long interval, directed the accompaniment of the singers discreetly. In the orchestra numbers, he offered renditions without undue stress. At the close of the concert, he could acknowledge a curtain call.

Warning About 'Dud' Bombs

Among the incendiaries and explosive bombs dropped by the enemy are included many duds, and it is the duty of anti-air raid defense bodies to dispose of these unexploded missiles. In cases when an enemy plane is downed or damaged, parts of the machine and equipment fall to the ground. These, too, must be gathered for they are valuable as study material. The public is warned to notify the police or other responsible authorities as to the whereabouts of unexploded missiles for disposal by civilians may lead to grave danger.

Bans Enemy Currencies

Domei

HONGKONG, January 10.—With the object of wiping out black marketing in enemy currencies, such as Hongkong dollar and Chungking fapi, the Hongkong Government-General yesterday promulgated a revised currency regulation, prohibiting the possession of enemy currencies to take effect immediately. Until now, only the handling of such enemy currencies had been prohibited in Hongkong. To accommodate those who possess such enemy currencies, special conversion at banks will be allowed for a period of one month, which started on January 8.

Nippon Troops' Morale High on P.I. Front; Will Wipe Out Invaders, States Yamashita

"The loss of an island or two in the Philippines does not matter. We shall allow the enemy troops to advance onward to the last limit and annihilate thousands of them at one stroke," declared General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, according to Tatsuzo Asai, a member of the Military Press Corps, who recently returned here from the Philippine Front where he had been covering the activities of the Special Attack Corps.

Mr. Asai told Domei that prior to his departure for home, it had already been predicted that Luzon Island will become the theater of war sooner or later. The Japanese Army and Naval Forces there have already completed their preparations for all eventualities and made ready for enemy landing operations. The more enemy troops land on the Island, the greater will become the opportunity of crushing them, Mr. Asai said.

Mr. Asai continued he was not in the least anxious about the outcome of the battle on Luzon because the morale of the Imperial Forces is rising ever higher while more and more of the Special Attack Corps members are ready to go into action. "I can visualize the gallant members of the Kamikaze Corps sweeping into action," the war correspondent said.

Mr. Asai added that he believed the present war situation was such that nothing short of the spirit transcending death which characterizes the Special Attack Corps will possibly lead to victory. This spirit is something far from our ordinary concept, he explained. It should be the determination of every Japanese to devote himself to the country's cause.

The correspondent regretted that he still found some idlers among the citizens of Tokyo. He wondered if there were not some people who failed to realize the critical war situation and to rid themselves of the memories of the "good old days." Mr. Asai concluded by stating that production figures will surely rise when such people emulate the spirit of the Special Attack Corps.

CHINA'S DESIRE TO SHAPE OWN DESTINY APPLAUDED

Burmese Deputy Prime Minister Hails Anniversary of Nanking's Entry Into War

Domei

RANGOON, January 9.—Thakin Mya, Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister of Burma, on the second anniversary of China's declaration of war on Britain and the United States issued the following statement:

"Slightly over a year from the opening of a state of war between Japan and the Anglo-American nations, China proclaimed to the world her historic decision to align herself on the East Asiatic front. The current war being one which was primarily waged for ending the China Affair, this decision on the part of China herself to pursue her true destiny, common with other nations of East Asia, cannot but assume tremendous significance. A retrospection of events leading to the Chinese Government's declaration of war on Britain and the United States reveals conclusive evidence for the need of Chinese-Japanese cooperation in this part of the world in order that alien intervention and exploitation in East Asia be destroyed for ever.

"It was only natural, therefore, that on January 9, 1943, China publicly drew her sword on the side of Japan, fully determined to lay a lasting foundation for East Asiatic peace and common prosperity. She realized in time that the dislodgement of the Anglo-American hold on the continent was a prerequisite for the establishment of peace among East Asiatic nations, for it is solely due to British and American interventionists that two distinct elements in China are pitted in mortal conflict against each other.

Step Logical Sequence

"Nanking's pledge to throw in its lot with that of Tokyo is thus the logical sequence of the 'Peace and Save Country' Movement which the late President Wang Ching-wei launched prior to his creation of the National Government of China. Furthermore, Chinese sages since time immemorial preached the gospel of gentleness and the virtues of harmony and peace. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, and a sage of a comparatively recent period, expounded the theory of Great Asianism in which he clearly prophesied that the regeneration of China was impossible without Japanese understanding and cooperation.

"The late President Wang, who lives in the memory of all East Asiatics, had harmoniously blended these two concepts peculiar to his soil and, having succeeded in the conclusion of peace between China and Japan, exerted his efforts to use this peace in the development of a greater China. This historic act with which China irrevocably chose to bear her share in realizing the objective of Greater East Asia also paved the way for the speedy readjustment of Chinese-Japanese relations.

"If the basic treaty concluded between China and Japan on the inauguration of the new Nanking Government contained the principles of good neighborly friendship, joint defense and economic cooperation on the basis of nonterritorial concessions and non-reparation, the Joint Declaration issued by Tokyo and Nanking on the latter's declaration of war on Britain and the United States demonstrated beyond all doubt the inseparable character of the two countries, mutual interests and welfare.

Will Withdraw Troops

"The epochal development of Chinese-Japanese collaboration reached a climax when on October 30, 1943, an Alliance Pact was signed between the Government of Japan and the Republic of China on the statutory basis of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their respective nations. Japan further undertook, by a protocol attached thereto, to withdraw her armed forces from China with the return of general peace, exhibiting thereby her good faith and sincere desire to live in peace and unity with China. This implementation of Japan's New China Policy, has caused various repercussions in the Anglo-American camp.

"Britain and America immediately concluded new agreements with Chiang Kai-shek, renouncing their extraterritorial rights in China and retroceding their exclusive concessions and international settlements to the Chungking regime. And these actions would have been most magnanimous and commendable if it had not been for the fact that Anglo-American interests in China were concentrated in areas entirely beyond the control of Chungking. The path China has trodden toward her national regeneration and the new pan-Asiatic order envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been long and weary. But is it not a Chinese proverb which says 'a thousand mile journey begins with one foot.' Compared with the unsettled and disrupted conditions prior to the formation of the Nanking Government, from which China roused herself and worked for a definite purpose, the epoch making strides she made in her two-fold task of war waging and state-making beggars description.

"On the second anniversary of her declaration of war on Britain and the United States, China finds herself more solidly united than ever before, and better reinforced morally and materially by virtue of her innumerable military and political successes. It is this New China which stands firm and united in the final stage of its historic struggle for the new order of human freedom and happiness and Burma wishes the speedy attainment of victory that will not only benefit China, but also all mankind."

Hails 2nd Anniversary

Domei

SHONAN, January 9.—Greeting the second anniversary of the National Government of China's declaration of war on the Anglo-Americans, Lim Chong-pang, Chinese leader here, today asserted, "All that has occurred in the two years following the declaration of war proves the correctness of the decision made by New China to align herself with brother nations in East Asia in the crusade to restore Asia to the Asiatics."

He pointed out that by participating in the War of Greater East Asia, New China has gained much—much more than she could ever hope to achieve by other means. He added that in fact, she has gained so much that New China has established herself on the road to full nationhood and sovereignty through which alone the Chinese people can regain or even transcend their past glory.

The Chinese leader emphasized that having begun its part in the war so auspiciously, it remains for New China to continue being the vanguard of the Asiatic crusade until the aims of this sacred struggle are fully attained.

"With the experience of the past two years to enourage her, 'New China enters her third year of war with absolute willingness to do or die with other nations of Greater East Asia," he asserted.

BOSE APPEALS TO INDIANS TO GIVE ALL FOR VICTORY

Supreme Effort Must be Made This Year to Defeat Enemies, Declares Netaji

Domei

SHONAN, January 10.—Declaring that Japan and her allies are exerting their supreme effort in order to defeat the enemy, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, today issued an appeal to Indians in East Asia urging them to give their all in men, money and material during the coming year in the battle for the liberation of India.

The text of his message reads:

"The year 1945 is going to be the decisive year of this war—the year during which the whole world will know which side will ultimately win this war. Therefore, during this year, our side must put forward maximum effort and sacrifice.

"Japan and our other Allies are now engaged in total mobilization and are straining every nerve in order to defeat the enemy. What must we do? We must make the maximum sacrifice during this year and give our all in men, money and material. As the first step toward this total sacrifice, a New Year Gift to the India Fund has been started in East Asia, and Indians in Malai have already contributed handsomely to this war chest. I appeal to Indians all over East Asia to contribute generously to this fund and set an example of self-sacrifice to the whole world. The collection for this fund will go on till February 15, 1945, and after that, the result will be communicated to the headquarters in Burma.

"In conclusion, I want to remind my countrymen that if for the emancipation of the 388,000,000 Indians, the Indians in East Asia numbering 3,000,000 give their all and accept poverty, that will not be too much to pay for our national liberation."

Donations Pour In

Domei

SHONAN, January 8.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj, addressing a mass rally of local Indians on Sunday evening exhorted all sections of the Indian community in Malai and other parts of East Asia to redouble their fight for India's liberation with firm faith in the righteousness of their cause.

Reporting on his latest trip to various parts of Malai and Sumatra, the Netaji said that as a result of his three weeks tour of Malai he has been able to collect $10,000,000 and another million in Sumatra from Indians who wholeheartedly are joining in the fight for India's freedom. He said, moreover, that a few days ago, representatives of various branches of the India Independence League and leading merchants and businessmen handed him a sum of 45 lakhs as a New Year gift for the cause of Indian independence. After giving a lengthy review of the world situation in which he expressed complete confidence in Japanese and German arms, the Netaji urged all to continue their unstinted support to India's fight for freedom.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Netaji was flooded with numerous donations from Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Shonan residents. Most of the donors paid their homage to Netaji by garlanding him according to the time-honored Indian custom.

Senior Statesmen Meet

A roundtable conference of statesmen close to the Throne was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m. Wednesday. It was attended by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Hideki Tojo, Koki Hirota, and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council. Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso was also present.

Anti-Inflation Measure Set

In a move to end the practice of employing labor at black-market prices, Yasuo Nakano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, announced that persons found guilty of the above violation of law will be punished without leniency.' In this connection, he also asked the public for its close cooperation in the matter which is vital as a measure to check inflation.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1945

Filipino Patriotism

A communique from MacArthur's Headquarters on January 11 stated that all the guerrillas in Luzon will not fight against the Japanese Forces in cooperation with the American troops. For example, it is known that at least one fairly large band of Filipino guerrillas led by a former constabulary officer has sided with the Japanese, the communique avers. The communique then concluded with a dark warning that panitive measures will be taken against Filipino guerrillas who are found cooperating with the Japanese.

The voluntary action taken by these Filipino guerrillas to collaborate with the Japanese Forces in the Philippines is, indeed, a damning refutation of the claims of the United States that she has come at last to "liberate" the Philippines. How damaging is that refutation is clear from the fact that these guerrillas would not have turned their guns against their former commander if they really believed that the United States had come to free their country. That they have now taken up arms to defend their country's independence which was proclaimed on October 14, 1943, clearly goes to prove the crass insincerity and duplicity of the United States.

For these Filipino guerrillas are hard-headed, realistic patriots for whom life means nothing in their fight for the defense of their country. In 1941 and in early 1942 they had fought under General Douglas MacArthur against the Japanese Forces from their mistaken belief nurtured by American propaganda that the Japanese had come to invade their country. They had continued their resistance amidst unspeakable hardships and privations even after the fall of Corregidor and after all organized American resistance in the Philippines against the Japanese Forces had vanished in the spring of 1942.

But now, even to these hardened, selfless, self-sacrificing men, it has become manifest that the true liberator of their country is Japan and that there can be no real independence under the United States. If the United States had really wanted to grant independence to the Philippines, she had more than forty years since her occupation of the Islands in 1898 in which to do so. But instead, from her sordid ambition to use the Philippines as a springboard for her imperialistic expansion on the continent of Asia, she had kept the Islands under bondage for more than forty odd years. And now, under the avowed pretext that she has come back to "free" the Filipinos, she is attempting once again to dominate the Philippine Islands which had already gained her much-deserved independence through the assistance of Japan. Far from rejoicing in the independence of the newly-born Philippines, the United States is seeking now to rob the Filipino people of their hard-won freedom and to establish once again a government which would be subservient to her. It is for this reason that the Filipino guerrillas in increasing numbers are now cooperating in Luzon with the Japanese Forces which are at grips with the invading American hordes.

The action of this band of Filipino guerrillas in rising to the defense of their free and sovereign Republic of the Philippines in cooperation with Japan is a thrilling tribute to the soul-stirring loyalty and selfless patriotism of the Filipino people. It is a vindication of the faith and trust placed in them by the people of Asia. It is a vindication of the truth that the immutable ideals for which the nations of Greater East Asia are fighting are based on moral justice and that these ideals will continue ever to attract new cohorts who will carry on the fight for untrammelled Asiatic freedom till the day of final fulfilment.

The New American Attack On Chungking

The smirching attacks which have been made by the United States against the Chungking regime since the beginning of last year have apparently not ceased. The latest blistering diatribe comes from Mark Gayn, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Sun who, writing in a recent issue of the American magazine Collier's, charges that "the morale of the Chungking people and their regard for Chiang Kai-shek's Government are at their lowest ebb."

Apparently there is no end to the carping criticisms by the United States against her battle-worn and battle-bruised ally. At first, the United States found fault with the educational policy of the Chungking regime. The strict censorship regulation as well as the "thought control" which Chiang maintained over the Chinese students studying in the United States were denounced by the New York Times as totalitarian. Then, following Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's return to Washington from his visit to Chungking in July of last year, the Chungking regime was libelled as the No. 1 problem child of the anti-Axis camp. Again in September when the American 14th Air Force was forced to abandon its air base at Kweilin in the face of the surging advance of the Japanese Forces, the Chungking regime was not only blamed for this military catastrophe by the American people but its troops were also denounced for their alleged "confusion, ineptitude, and distintegration."

No doubt there is something to be said for these criticisms. No doubt the Chungking regime reeks with corruption, graft, nepotism and totalitarian tendencies. No doubt its troops are powerless before the might of Japanese arms. But the suggestions which have been made in the United States to remedy these conditions show the existence of sordid motives.

The scathing attacks against the disorganization and impotency of Chiang's troops, for instance, are intended to justify America's action, as demonstrated in the Stilwell incident, to force Chiang Kai-shek to put all his troops at the disposal of the United States in her war against Japan. The stinging rebukes against the Chungking regime for its incompetence in handling economic affairs are, moreover, nothing less than obvious attempts to gain economic control of China. The bland assertion of Mark Gayn and others that only a "democratic" form of government can remedy the present political instability and chaos in Chungking is a glaring illustration of an attempt to create a basis for American intervention in the internal affairs of Chungking. In all honesty, it must be pointed out that the introduction of a "democratic" government in China would not redound to the benefit of the people but to further unnecessary chaos and internal strife, as the Chinese masses who are mostly illiterate have not even had the most elementary training in political self-government.

These scathing attacks made by the United States should be a caveat to the Chungking regime that the Anglo-American countries now and in the future do not have the slightest intention to respect its sovereignty and independence. Nor must it expect to be accorded equality of treatment by the United States and Britain. Just as it was snobbed at the Three-Power Moscow Conference in 1942 and more recently at the Quebec Conference when it should, by right, have been consulted, so in the future must it expect a similar discriminatory treatment. It must be patent to the officials of the Chungking regime that its existence in the Anglo-American order can only be that of a servile puppet of the United States and Britain.

EAST ASIA'S COMMON IDEALS

Peoples' Aspirations Expressed in Joint Declaration

By TADAHISA MATSUDAIRA
Spokesman of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office

(From Times Week, Shanghai)

East Asia is the cradle of world civilization, and in the distant past our forefathers have made many and great contributions in the fields of philosophy, religion, arts and technology as well as in the sciences of mathematics and astronomy, and thus they have led the way in the advancement of world culture.

However, with the development of a mechanical civilization in this modern age, East Asia had unfortunately lagged behind and became susceptible to Western aggression, and for a long period of time a great part of its vast regions fell into the status of colonies of European Powers. This mechanical civilization introduced by the West undeniably added much to human happiness and comfort, but it also introduced revolutionary changes in the instruments used in war. With the improved efficiency of death-dealing weapons and the increased scale of the battles, greater suffering and destruction were caused to mankind. This new civilization also compelled changes in economic principles and practices, and with the development of the mercantile system and capitalistic economy the need for the acquisition of colonies and the establishment of spheres of influence as sources of raw materials and as markets for manufactured products gave rise to the evil practice of the stronger nations preying on the weaker.

Wars were fought almost constantly in Europe, which was the birthplace of this mechanical civilization, and with the inventions of new weapons of war and improved military strategies the art of killing man with man-made instruments was developed. Highly advanced in this art of scientific warfare, European nations easily crushed any show of resistance when they turned their greedy eyes upon East Asia and came to plunder its wealth. To resist this menace backed by modern arms East Asia must invent weapons and develop a strategy superior to those of our enemies, but military development alone is not sufficient. We must strengthen through fundamental improvements our political, economic and cultural structures.

Unable to Resist Aggression

The Meiji Restoration in Japan was a national movement to achieve this object, and the Chinese National Revolution was another such step aimed toward expelling the aggressive influence of the Western countries. Unfortunately, those peoples living in the Southern Regions of East Asia, with the exception of Thailand, were unable to complete their preparations to resist and they were conquered and colonized at an early date, chiefly because of their geographical location. The zealous efforts of their many patriot leaders to retain independence were in vain.

India fell to British conquest 288 years ago, while Singapore became a British possession 126 years ago, Burma 59 years ago and Hongkong 102 years ago. The Dutch seized Sumatra, Java and Celebes more than 300 years ago, while the Philippines became a Spanish colony 275 years ago and then fell into the hands of the United States just 46 years ago. Thus, these East Asiatic regions have been deprived of their independence by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands and forced to serve as their slaves for a period, at the longest, of 300 years.

There is absolutely no reason for East Asia to submit to this injustice and oppression. The peoples of East Asia have been making constant progress, and an artificial force cannot continue forever to suppress this natural development. When force is used over a long period of time to retard man's normal development, nature and Providence create the ability and power to destroy that oppressive force.

To avoid subjugation by these Western countries, Japan, China and Thailand exerted great national efforts and resisted these aggressive influences. During this period China, which was being crushed under the pressure of foreign influences and indescribable aggression, faced extreme suffering for a long time, though her people rose time and again to fight against the aggressor nations. Finally, one section of this suffering country broke away from the chaotic conditions and declared its independence. Here the nation of Manchoukuo was established, and with the perfection of her autonomous status she represented the pioneer for the advent of security and prosperity to all East Asiatic peoples. During the period of about 10 years since that memorable event, East Asia was uncertain whether to gain its ideals by relying upon negotiations with Britain and the United States or by resorting to force. However, at the end of that momentous decade we of East Asia realized that our ideals could never be achieved through peaceful means, and it became increasingly clear that our hopes, no matter how reasonable and just, would be destroyed by Anglo-American military power. There then remained no other alternative than to take up arms and enter into battle against Britain and the United States. After having been subjected to all manner of aggression backed by the weight of British and American military force the past several centuries, we of East Asia rose up with all our united strength in order to defend our very life and existence, and already we have reached the halfway mark toward our goal.

An Enunciation of the World

The Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations announced on December 6, 1943, is but the fearless and unreserved enunciation to the world for the first time of the ideals which the peoples of East Asia have held in their hearts through the centuries but which they had been unable to declare. That is to say, the independence and sovereignty of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma and India; their mutual cooperation and common prosperity, and their reciprocity and equality were declared as our ideals, and it is these very hopes which have been treasured by all East Asiatic peoples through the long years. Moreover, these objectives are natural aspirations of all mankind the world over.

A part of these hopes has already been achieved, but it cannot be said that our task is completed. Britain and the United States are bringing all their military strength to bear in an effort to prevent the attainment of the latter half of our ideals. The United States is attacking us from the Pacific, Britain from India and, regrettably, one section of the Chinese people has joined their ranks and is fighting against its own racial brothers. Although we have complete faith in the justice of our ideals, we must mobilize our total strength and military power to destroy that force which aims to destroy us and our ideals. Our strength arises from our self-weakening and is born from our faith, and as such it cannot be denied its objectives.

In Europe a small group of nations has fallen before the might of the United States and Britain, but Germany and the Socialist Republican Government of Italy are stalwartly fighting in the defense of justice. In the Western Hemisphere, too, Argentina and other countries are resolutely maintaining their national ideals and are resisting the oppression of President Roosevelt. Even in those countries which have been subjugated to Anglo-American interests, it has been absolutely impossible to destroy the human instincts and to obstruct human progress and development, and everywhere there are national tendencies and movements to overthrow this yoke of oppression.

The strength that arises from our self-awakening and our complete faith in our ideals will inevitably destroy the power of Britain and the United States, and I am convinced that soon we will attain our divine goal.

U.S. INDUSTRIES' CLASH WITH WAR DEPT.

Reasons for Switch-Back to Peacetime Production Explained—Optimism Hits War Effort

By KIYOSHI TSUCHIYA

Editor's Note: Since this article was written the United States War Department has seized the properties of Montgomery Ward and Company, the largest mail order firm in the United States because of the company's refusal to obey orders of the War Labor Board. President Roosevelt said, at the time, that "the Government cannot and will not tolerate any interference with war production."

I

The problem of industrial reconversion has brought in its train various difficulties. This switch-back to peacetime production is reportedly chiefly advocated by Donald Nelson, former chief of the United States War Production Board. That this plan for reconversion is not wholly supported by the War Production Board itself has been revealed by a series of resignations of its officials. Much opposition has also come from the United States Army and Navy. Nelson, however, was subsequently appointed special emissary to Chungking. At that time it was believed in American quarters that Roosevelt was trying by this appointment to mollify the opposition of the military toward Nelson. After his return from Chungking, Nelson tendered his resignation to Roosevelt on September 30 and was succeeded by Julius Krug.

Although Nelson's resignation means his defeat, it does not mean the total collapse of his plan of shifting American industry from the wartime to peacetime basis. On the contrary, Roosevelt himself seems to be in favor of a partial industrial reconversion. But why is it that strong opposition is being shown against industrial reconversion and why is the Roosevelt Administration trying to carry out industrial conversion even in the face of such a determined opposition?

Let us examine the second question first. In studying the reasons for the insistence of the Roosevelt Administration on industrial conversion, one cannot disregard the wishful expectancy of the American people for peace and their optimistic view of the outcome of the war. Due to the success of the Second Front operations in Europe and with the progress of the Pacific operations, the rosy outlook of the Americans toward the future of the war has become dominant and their increasing concern has been more toward their postwar problems. This is highly amusing for us but it is only too natural for the American people who having no clearly defined war aims, are apt to slacken their efforts. As a result of the mental condition, their demand for materials the consumption of which during wartime is prohibited by law has become intense. This is particularly so in regard to their demand for such goods as sewing machines and refrigerators.

Capitalists Favor Reconversion

The American Government which must follow the dictates of public opinion could not flatly reject this demand of the American public. Moreover, as war casualties are bound to increase in the future in Europe and Asia, the American leaders are apparently trying to alleviate the hardships of the American people by increasing their material comforts. Again, there is this to be said. The attitude of the American capitalists is also in favor of reconversion. The capitalists, like the American consumers, believe that the end of the war is drawing near, and their greatest concern naturally is how to meet the postwar reaction that may be created by a sudden stoppage of the vast war supplies. With such uneasiness over their future, the American Government footed the greatest portion of the cost of industrial expansion by investing in the enterprises itself to the amount of $15,000,000,000. However, private investments have reached about $4,000,000,000 while more than one-half of the industrial establishments have already been converted into war industries. Thus, it is only too natural that these capitalists should worry over the postwar possibilities of their industries. Moreover, the American capitalists also fear Government competition in the fields of business and industry after the war. It is thus natural that the industrialists who are ardently desiring to maintain their own capital investment should seek to return to the peacetime basis and to occupy a better industrial position after the war than others.

It should be noted in this connection that the middle-sized and smaller firms are placed in a comparatively favorable position than big companies which are tied up by big war contracts, as the former could more easily cancel their war contracts with the Government. These big companies feel that they must not be behind the smaller companies in making their reconversion and they have been leading the present movement for a return to the production of peacetime goods.

Shift Imperative

Such intentions and wishes of the capitalists cannot but affect the United States Government. It will be recalled that the American Government has had bitter experiences since the great economic crisis of 1929 in coping with a series of economic depression, and that the New Deal was the principal product of this bitter struggle. Thus, it appears to everyone that the revival of civilian production would be like killing two birds with one stone, if it should prove helpful in overcoming the postwar economic reaction. It is realized by the American industrialists that if the United States is to maintain her voice in determining world affairs after the war, she should also cooperate in the postwar reconstruction of the world, especially Europe to which she could supply reconstruction goods; and that, as a preparation for this, the war industries should be switched back as soon as possible to the production of peacetime goods. Thus, the shifting of the American industrial enterprises from the war to peace basis is regarded as imperative and desirable. There is a good reason why the Roosevelt Administration should have promptly welcomed the movement for industrial conversion even in the face of the opposition from the military group.

Let us now ask why the military group in the United States opposes the proposed industrial reconversion. The notice which was issued by the United States High Command in the first part of last July contained the following sharp phrase: "The plans made by Donald Nelson, chief of the Wartime Production Board, will impede the production of war munitions and will prolong the war by necessitating a revision of plans for important productions." The American military contends that final victory can be secured only through the effective utilization of the entire industrial power of the nation. About the time of the commencement of industrial reconversion, there appeared signs of a decline in war production and Undersecretary of War Patterson had to issue the following warning in the first part of September: "America's war production is decidedly below the figures demanded by the war fronts and the following increases must be made during the next six months over and above those for the last six months:" 45 per cent in guns, 113 per cent in shells, 65 per cent in large-size trucks, 100 per cent in truck tires, 80 per cent in cranes, and 600 per cent in portable flame-throwers".

(To Be Concluded)

A GENIUS WHO WASN'T A FREAK

Hokusai's Paintings Have Won World-Wide Acclaim

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Wonder of Hampdenshire said, "What is God?", the minute he was born, Katsushika Hokusai's story, however, is less fabulous. He felt, the minute he sprang out of the womb, that the world wasn't how it ought to be. It was dead and artificial. Hokusai lamented over the fact by giving such a loud yowl as was never heard before or after in a new-born infant. This took place in the fall of 1751, somewhere in the downtown district of Edo, now Tokyo. Hokusai's father was a mirror-bearer for the then Tokugawa Shogun, and his mother was a grand-daughter of a samurai.

The Wonder of Hampdenshire committed suicide at the age of six, from utter disgust at the emptiness of the world, but for Hokusai, this was the age at which life really began, if only in vengeance to that emptiness. An intense love for the pictorial arts apprenticed him to an engraver at the age of fourteen, but a few years of this and he was kicked out of the house for rising above the master in his particular art. Hokusai then entered the ukiyo-e school of painting under the celebrated Katsukawa Shunshoh, only to be turned out again in a short while for not adhering blindly to the master's exclusive style.

Characterized by bold as well as delicate effects, after the Chinese style of painting, the Kanoh school of paintings was the most highly appreciated cult during the whole of the Edo period (1616-1867). This was considered the ultimate resort on which all young aspirants of painting of the time could fall. Fortunately or unfortunately, Hokusai was to be expelled from here, too. The mischief this time was that he had criticized a proud work of his master's and a jealous fellow-pupil had squealed on him.

Life of Squalor

At twenty-five, Hokusai was set free to roam as he pleased, and to follow at will the dictates of his own bent of mind and whim. But it was also the start of a life of extreme squalor. Having no definite place to go to, he wandered about in town, from place to place, making picture-posters for the theater. Also there was the job occasionally of painting illustrations for books. Sustenance from these means alone, however, was hard, and Hokusai even went as far down as to go about the streets selling spices.

There were private orders at times to do some little daubing, whether in black and white or in water-color, on screens, fans and paper-sliding doors. These were more lucrative than the customary random harvests. The more of these special works available, which took very little time, the more did Hokusai have time in which to study for himself. He was by now determined with a vengeance to become the world's greatest painter. Ordinarily, when not pursued by utter poverty, he was up before sunrise and painted in practice until his hands went limp from fatigue. Then he would gulp down a couple of bowls of buck-wheat noodles and go to sleep, heedless of the hour of the day.

At thirty-seven, Hokusai went to Shiba Kohkan to learn the techniques of oil-painting (introduced to the Japanese in the early part of the 17th century by the Dutch). This was usually in the morning hours. The routine in the afternoon was to proceed to the bone-setter's to learn at firsthand of how the human constitution was formed. This he did when pecuniary circumstances permitted. Otherwise, he would go out writing posters or selling spices and pickles. It was experience which was counted of paramount importance in Hokusai's belief. For character sketches, a thorough knowledge of the make-up of the human body and of the joints was essential by all means.

Paints Dharma

There was very little which Hokusai did not dare in the way of painting. Very little known abroad is the fact of his having painted Dharma, a famous Buddhist priest, of huge proportions. It happened on the precincts of the Gokokuji Temple in the spring of 1804. A piece of cardboard 720 square feet was spread out on the lot before the temple. For ink-containers, there were a 20 gallon barrel filled to capacity, besides two more large bowls. And in the place of brushes, six brooms of varying size were used, the handle of one of them being as large as a foot in diameter. For a man exceeding six feet in stature, as Hokusai was, the wielding of these "brushes" was a matter of slight concern.

But for the black crowd that witnessed the monstrous performance, the unreserved splashing of ink and color on the immense paper meant very little except perhaps the thrill of the monstrosity itself, until the finished product was hoisted into the air by rope and tackle an hour and a half later. The paper was too little for the whole of the Dharma to be drawn in: the top of the head and the bottom half of the image were abbreviated. The eyes were approximately six feet long from end to end, the cheeks were nine feet up and down, the mouth was seven feet wide, and the ears, twelve feet from top to bottom; the length of the face on the whole measured a few inches short of 31 feet.

One of his habits was to move whenever he felt the need for change of environment. He is said to have moved houses 95 times in his lifetime, and each successive house was kept more dishevelled, heaped with litter, crumbs of food, dust and mud, than the one before. Oyei, his daughter, was even more unmindful of disorder. This, however, did not alter the fact that she was even more highly skilled at character portrayals than her father.

Poverty clung to Hokusai even after he had ascended to ethereal heights of fame. His "Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji" is immortal. Particularly the picture of the sacred conical peak away in the background, with the sea breaking and foaming with rage in the foreground is familiar doubtless to all. In this picture, a fisherman is perched on a ragged boulder jutting out into the sea, tugging at four or five fishing lines. Hokusai's version of "The Fifty-Three Cost-Stations Along the Tokaido Highway," which was rendered for advertising the then popular play of the same theme, has won world-wide acclaim.

Marie Antoinette made a collection of his exquisite works; the Goncourt brothers were provided with illimitable inspiration and insight for their novels by the exoticism of Hokusai's lines and shades, at once heroic and soft; Manet and Monet, along with Whistler and Ruskin, revolutionized Western painting, principally through the ukiyo-e art of Hokusai and others. These works were exported by the Dutch into Europe, during the time when they were the sole traders with Japan in isolation. And all Hokusai's works were produced in inconspicuous little shacks which were filthy as can be.

Health Begins to Fail

Hokusai's health gradually began to fail at the age of eighty, but his spirit remained as vigorous as ever. In a book written during the time, entitled, "Color In Art," he states that "I have mastered and conveyed to the world every method there is in painting during my eighty years of continuous study. After ninety, I shall create an entirely new style. My one fervent wish is to effect a dynamic reformation in the art of Japanese painting when I reach the age of one hundred. All those who shall live as long as I, pray mark these words of mine."

That same year, a fire which broke out from the fish-shop next door was to burn all what little Hokusai possessed. There was more than sufficient time to throw or even carry out everything before the flames enveloped the house, but Hokusai and his daughter sneaked out into the open barehanded. He had treasured his voluminous, priceless collection of model paintings of both East and West, past and present, but these all went to ashes. What he now carried were only a brush and a broken piece of crockery for an ink dabber. It is said that never was Hokusai more haggard in appearance in the streets than he was then.

His daughter disappeared from sight immediately after the fire. What happened to her after that, no one knows, no one probably ever will. Hokusai continued to paint until abruptly at the age of ninety, he fell ill and died, to the great sorrow of all those who knew him well and nursed him till the very last. "I want to live another ten years . . . five, if it can't be helped. At least, until I can become a real painter," were Hokusai's last words.

Many nobles and priests participated in the funeral as well as first-rank samurai, artists, writers and theatrical personages. When all was over, people whispered to each other: "Funny that a man no better than we should have had such an important funeral." The world is slow in recognizing geniuses who are not freaks; geniuses, that is, who are whole.

Bargain Day

Wife: "Dear, I would like $50. I would like it at once. You know, he giveth double who giveth quickly."

Husband: "Good. Here take $25."

Source Discovered

A woman writer advises: "Whenever I am in the dumps, I pick myself out a new hat." So that's where they find them?

MANCHURIAN MEMORIES

Marked Changes Seen After Fifty-Three Years

By RYUZO TORII

IV

From Takushan I proceeded along the coast of the Yellow Sea to Pitzuwo making surveys at Hungningcheng and Chuchung and then after collecting stone utensils I returned to Chinchou from Fulantien, thus concluding a complete round trip of the Liaotung Peninsula. Commencing my travels in the month of August, I safely returned in December, having spent five full months in the whole venture.

Although much more could perhaps have been accomplished, it, however, satisfied me to know that I had successfully made a complete tour of the designated area and successfully attained at least a part if not all of my pre-arranged objectives. Thanks are due to the War Ministry and to the Expeditionary Forces for the immense help they rendered in making this scientific tour a success, while the goodwill of the Tokyo Anthropological Society can never be forgotten for the opportunity and aid afforded me. The conclusion of my Manchurian travels still further encouraged me to carry out a research of the whole Asian continent, a necessity which I felt even before. The present still finds me continuing my studies in that field.

Again Goes to Manchuria

Ten years after my first trip to Manchuria, which was undertaken 53 years ago and a random description of which I have outlined above, I again received orders to proceed to that country. This time Japan was in the throes of the Russo-Japanese War and unlike the situation during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 the territory occupied by the Japanese Forces covered a wider area.

My itinerary embraced the area bounded by Changchun in the north, Kuantien, Kuanjen and Chian, to the east, and Korchin Mongol and other Mongolian localities to the west. The old Manchuria which I had known was buried as it were and a new country had been born. Not even a relic of the past could be found anywhere for a great change had come upon the land. For instance, a railway line already ran from Ryojun in the south to Harbin in the north with Russian fittings and fixtures equipped in stations.

The arrival and departure of a train would be heralded by the clanging of a big bell leaving a visitor with the impression that he were in a station somewhere in Siberia. In jest, one might even venture to assume that the Russian border had actually been extended further east. Dairen or Darni, as it was then known, had suddenly become an important metropolis with the typical air of a Russian city. Ryojun too had assumed a completely different appearance. What used to be known as Suishihying was now called Port Arthur, a mighty fortress and naval base.

Considering the short interval of time, the changes were remarkably rapid and advanced, and it must be admitted that were it not for the Russo-Japanese War Manchuria might have become a great Russian colony. Just as changes had occurred in the ten year period between the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, so also a gradual transition followed in the succeeding years subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War. The Manchurian Incident, however, needless to say, brought about revolutionary changes in the country and altering the whole appearance of the country. Most important of all, Manchoukuo was brought into existence and so developed until she now finds an illustrious place in the family of nations. Looking at the present state of things and comparing it with the distant past, I am struck with wonder to see how times have changed.

(End)

Too Bad

An American visitor was taken to Trafalgar Square where his eagle eyes soon spotted the Nelson Column.

"Who is that guy at the top?" he asked.

"That's Nelson," replied his English companion.

"Who is he, anyway?"

"Oh!", the Englishman answered proudly, "he's the man who made England what she is."

"Too bad," said the other sadly, "Too bad to blame it all on one man."

Lasted Longer

"Now," said the youth, after getting his father seated at the football game, "you'll see more excitement for two dollars than you ever saw before."

"I don't know," replied the old gent. "That's what my marriage license cost."

Financial

First radio producer: "One of my singers didn't show up this evening. Could you lend me a tenor?"

Second Ditto: "I couldn't even lend you a buck."